

An Overview of Experiments in The Entry Systems Modeling Project

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Agenda

1) Varcum Oxidation Studies

- Microstructure of FiberForm
- Comparison of FiberForm Constituents

2) Arc-Jet / Material Response

- Spallation Testing at AHF

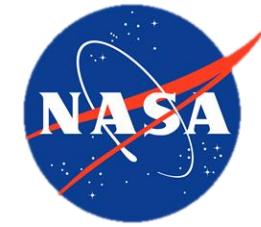
3) PICa-NuSil

- HyMETS Testing
- Preliminary Pyrolysis Gas Measurements

Differential Oxidation of FiberForm Constituents

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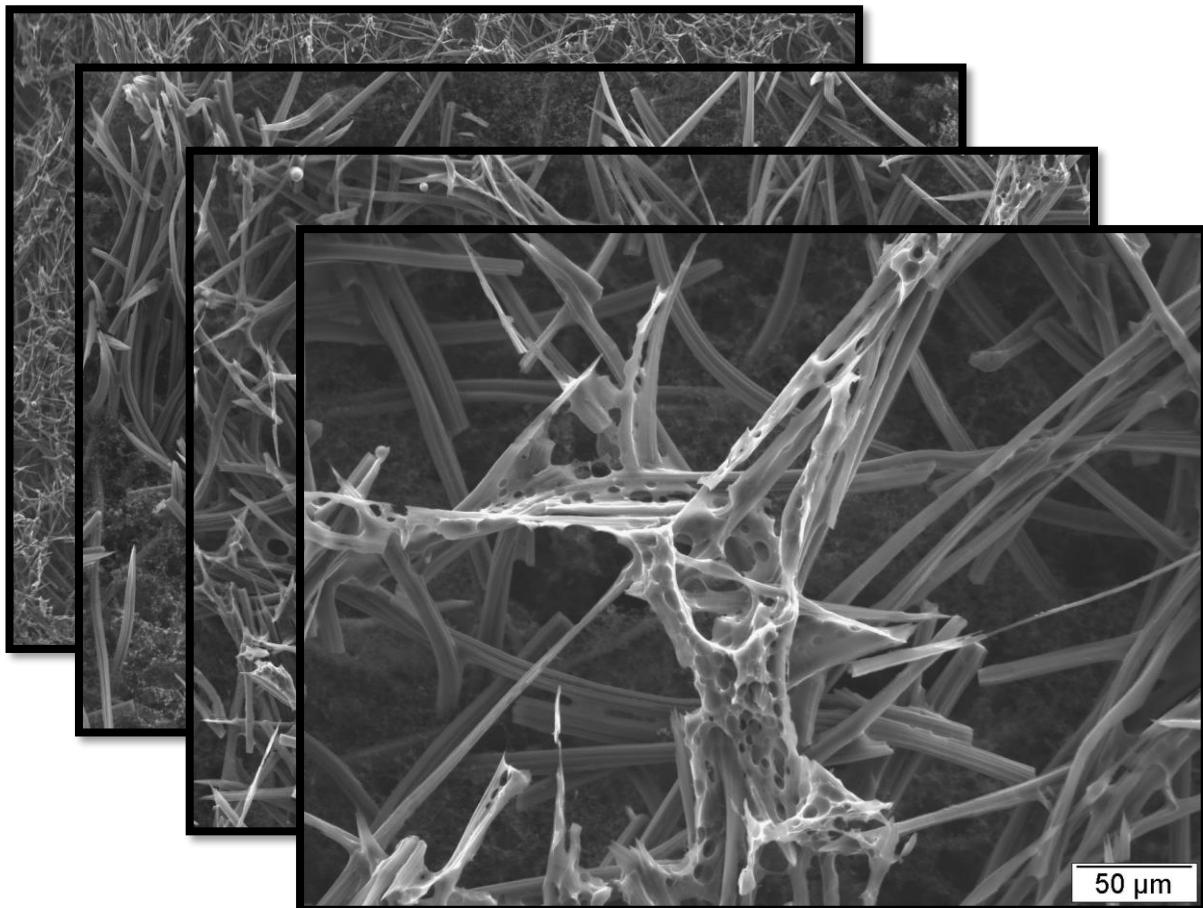


NASA POC: Brody Bessire



Differential Oxidation of FiberForm Constituents

S.E.M. Images of Charred PICA (PSO₃) (Presumed to be free of SiOC or SiO₂)



Credit: Jose F. Chavez-Garcia and Brody K. Bessire

- FiberForm is composed of a carbon fiber network bound together with a charred phenolic binder (varcum).
- PICA is manufactured by impregnating FiberForm with a phenolic resin (SC-1008).
- Charred PICA consists of regions of pyrolyzed phenolic resin and carbon fibers that have eroded due to oxidation.
- Question: Does varcum oxidize at a different rate than the carbon fibers of FiberForm?
- Question: If differential oxidation of FiberForm constituents is observed then is this a significant channel for spallation?
- First step: Isolate constituents of FiberForm and measure oxidation rates under well-controlled experimental conditions.



Isolating Constituents of FiberForm

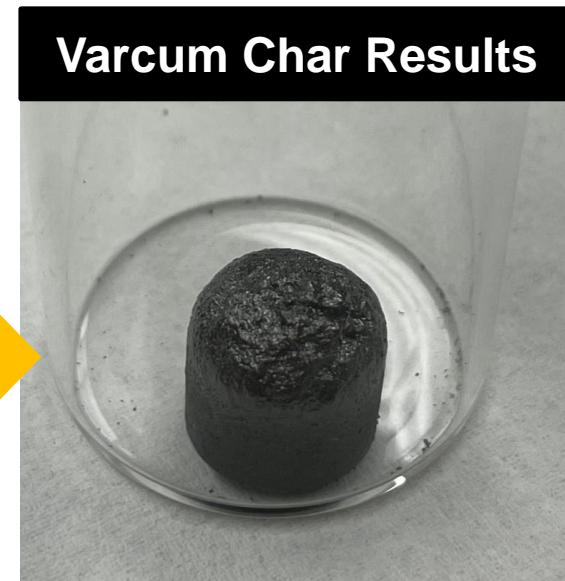
- Carbonize varcum under relevant conditions and provide a surface that is amenable to spectroscopic measurements.



- Cure Varcum Powder @ 160 °C for 30 minute.
- Crush cured varcum with mortar and pestle.



- Carbonize varcum powder in graphite crucible @ 1500 °C for 3 hours.

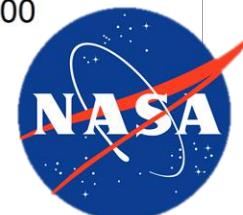
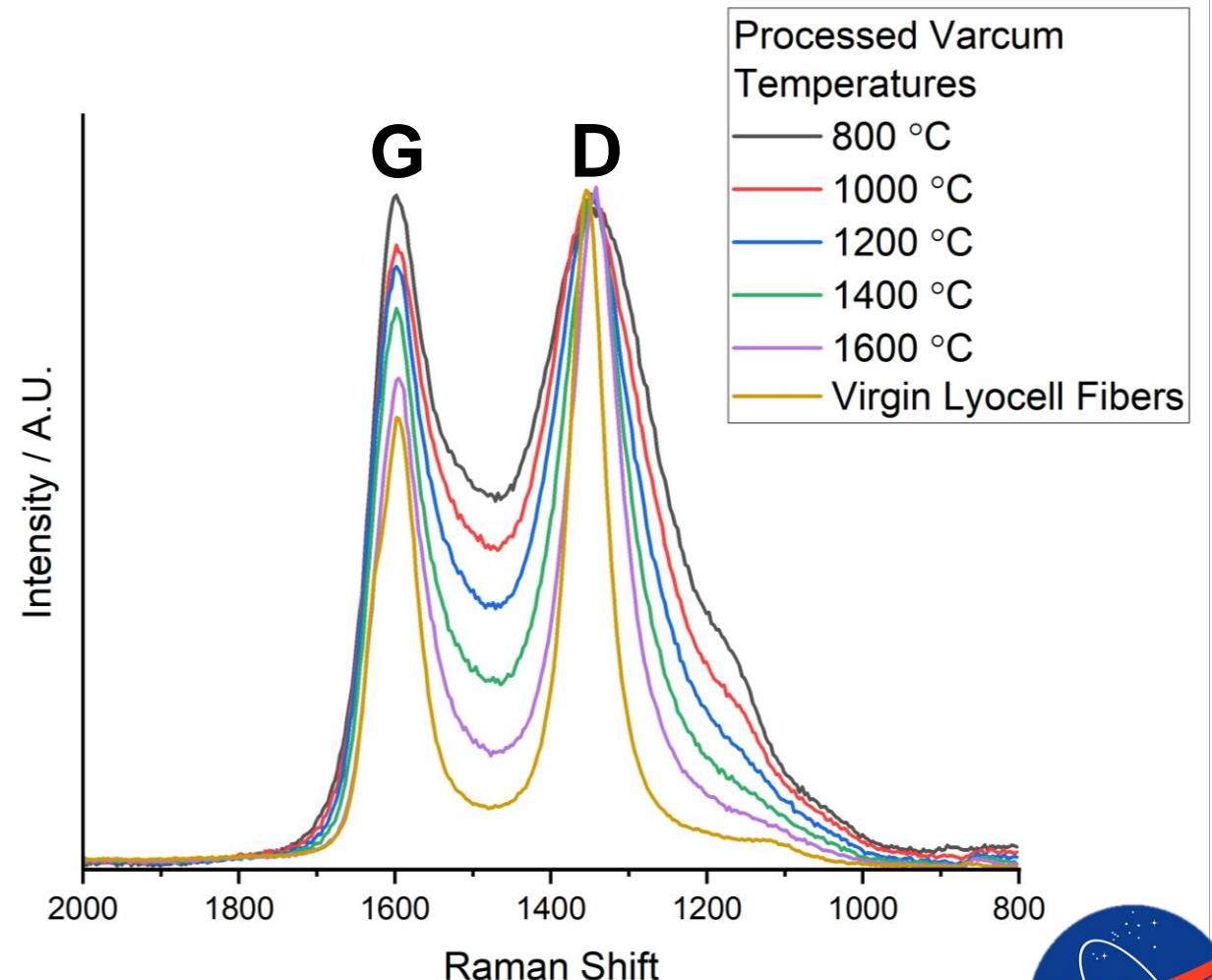


- Process produces a pellet with a flat end.



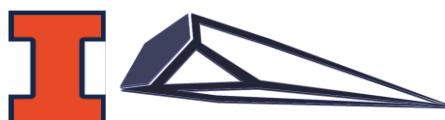
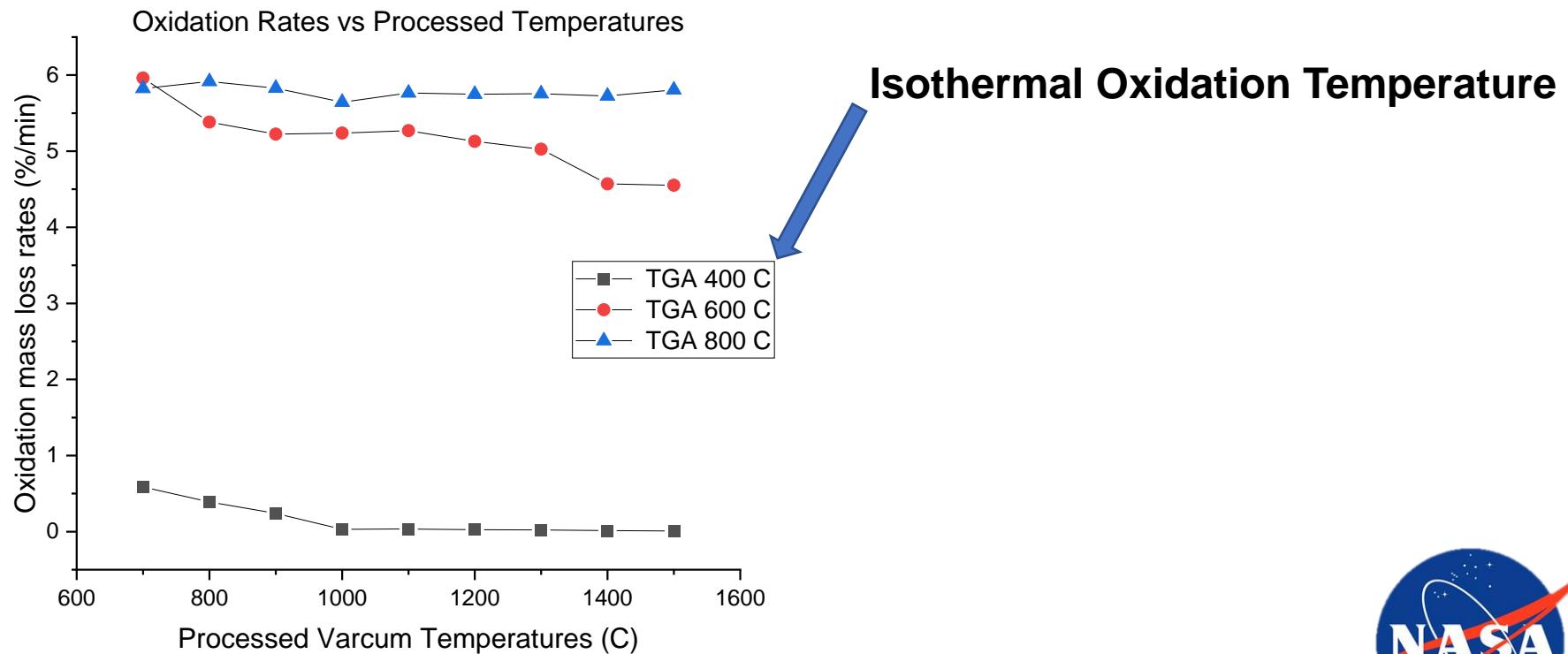
Raman Spectroscopy

- “D” Peak at 1350 cm^{-1} increases in sharpness with increasing order.
- $I(D)/I(G)$ ratio increases with heat treatment.
- Amorphous content decreases as peaks at 1200 cm^{-1} and 1350 cm^{-1} shrink.



Thermogravimetric Analysis / Oxidation Rates

- Oxidation rate generally increases with higher oxidation temperatures
- Peak oxidation rate increases and time to reach peak rate decreases with higher isothermal oxidation conditions



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AHF Experiments

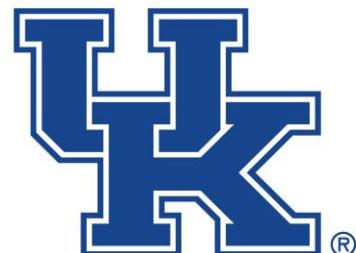
Spallation Experiments at AHF

**Kristin Price, John R. Onan, Prof. Mike Renfro,
Prof. Sean C. C. Bailey, & Prof. Alex Martin**
Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Kentucky

Kristen Price, “Characterization of spalled particles resulting from arc-jet tests” – tomorrow (TP-15)



NASA POC: Eric Stern & Brody Bessire



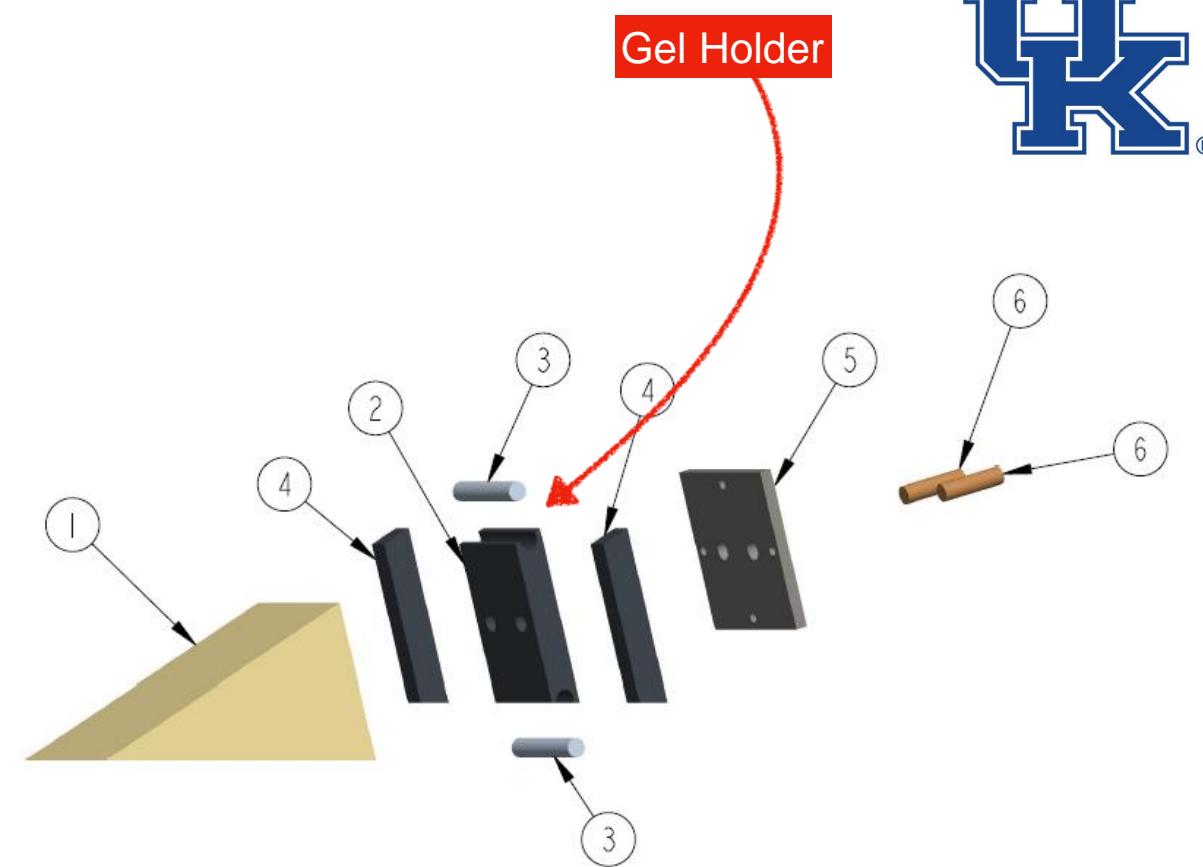
AHF Test Campaign / Spallation Test

- **Aim**

- Capture spalled particles to identify size and weight

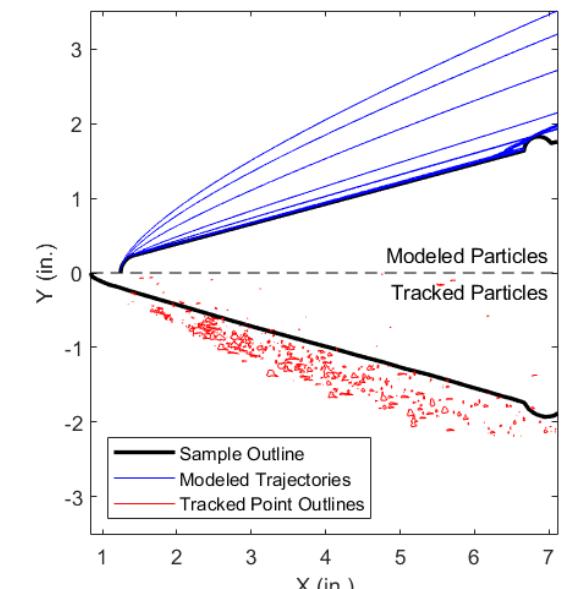
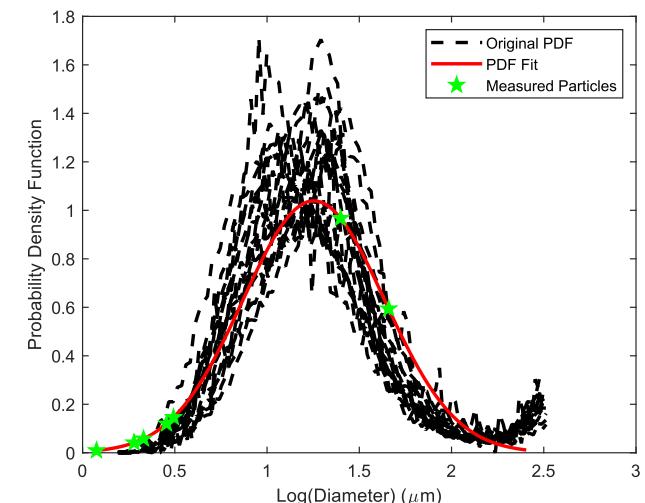
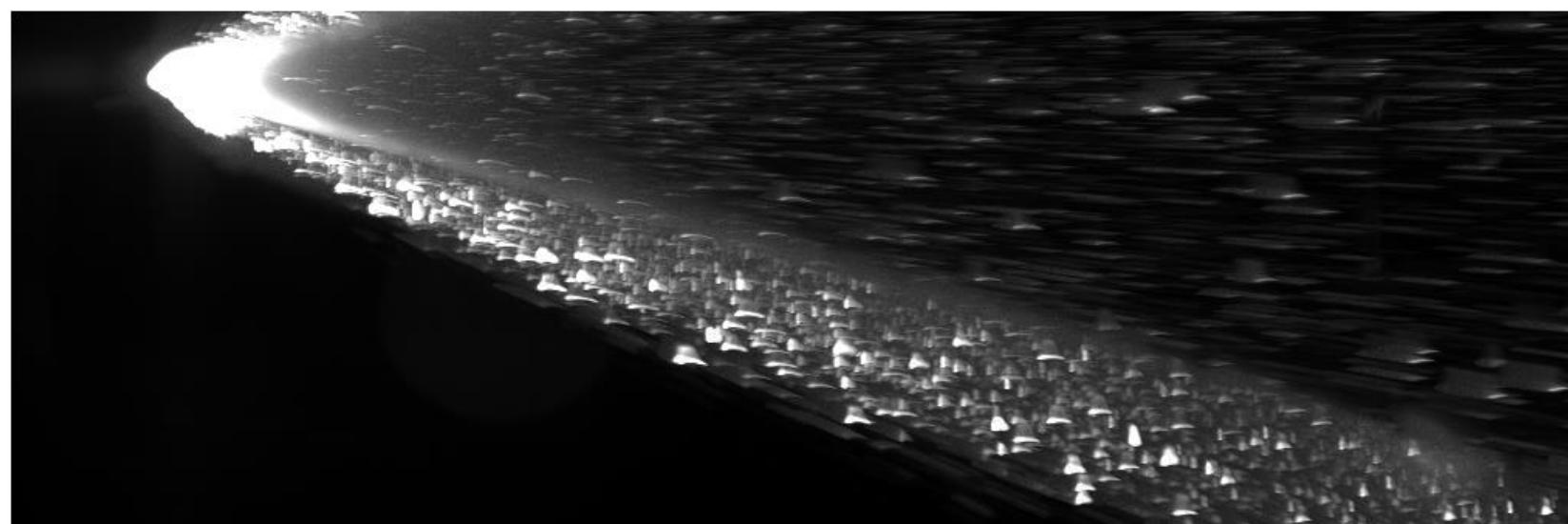
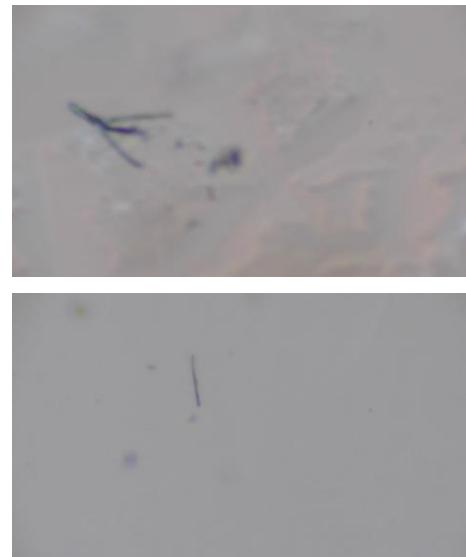
- **Approach**

- 16 PICA and FiberForm samples, at low heating air conditions
- Particles will be collected by a reservoir at the back of the sample
- Shadowgraph will be used to track particles
- High-speed camera will be focused on ejection sites



AHF Test Campaign / Spallation Test

- **Spallation testing:**
 - Compiled high-speed images match with pre-test spallation models
 - Physically captured particles are within bounds of previously estimated particle sizes



AIAA SciTech 2023

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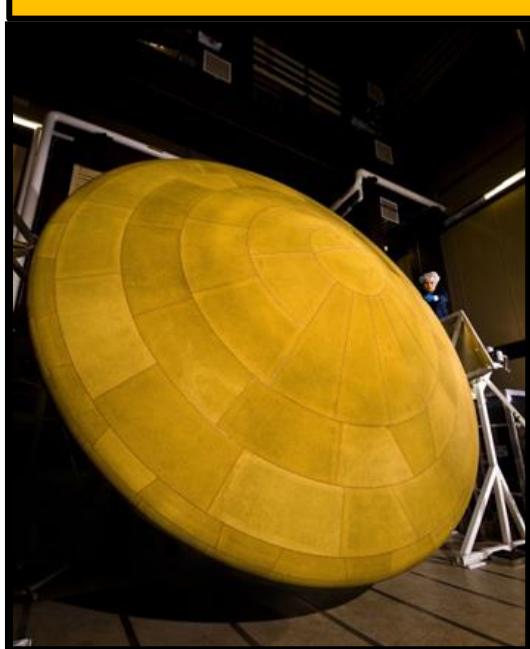
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3) PICA-NuSil

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PICA-NuSil

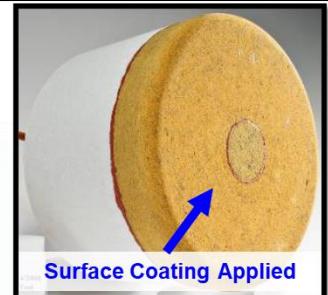
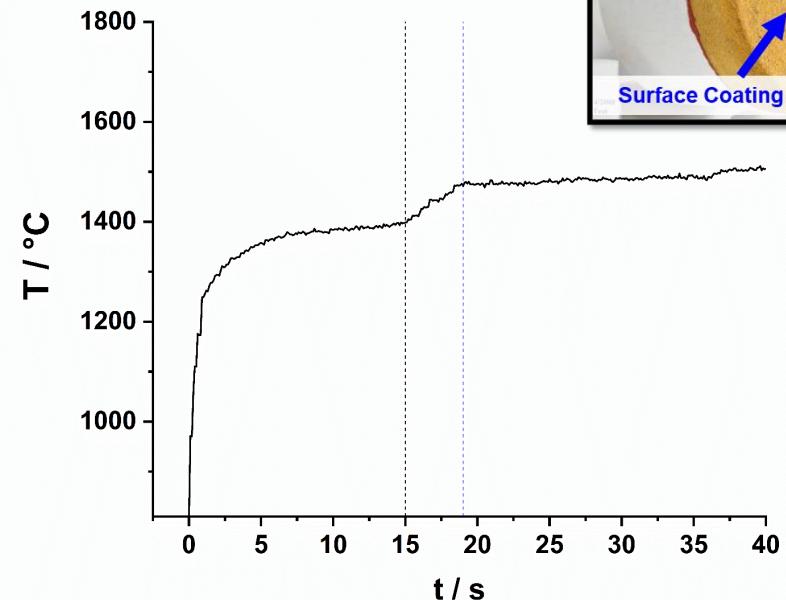
MSL Heat Shield



NuSil (CV-1144-0)



Surface-Temperature Discontinuity

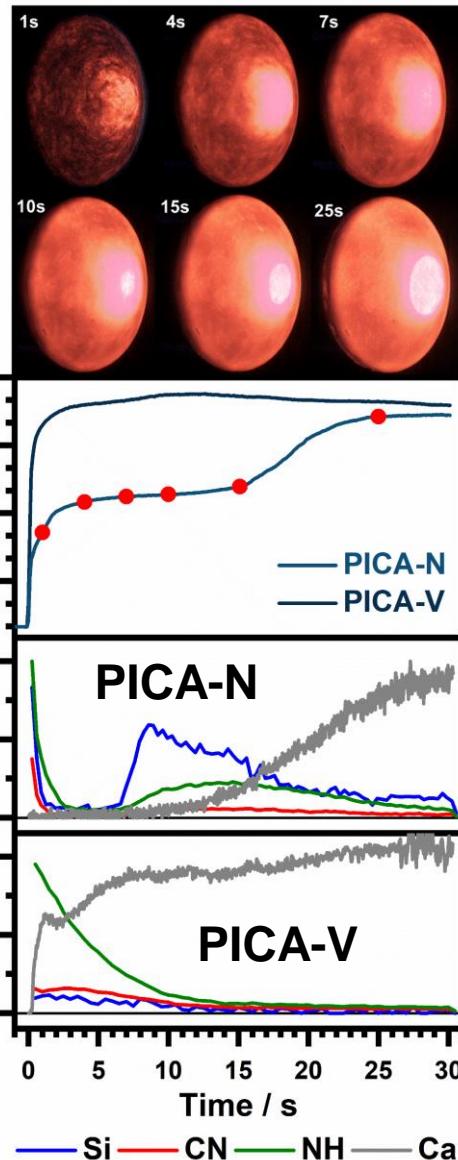


- PICA is friable.
- An overcoat of NuSil (CV-1144-0) is applied to the surface to mitigate phenolic particulate shedding.
- Jeremie Meurisse, “3D ablation modeling of silicone-coated heatshield compared to MEDLI2 in-flight data” – tomorrow at 2:00 P.M. (TP-18)

Surface Temperature of PICA with , NuSil Coating. (85 W cm^{-2})

- State of the art material response models are under development to account for the surface temperature phenomenon.

PICA-NuSil



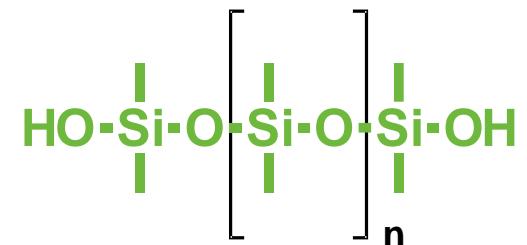
- Mini sphere-cone models of PICA-NuSil were subjected to arc-jet testing at the HyMETS facility located at NASA Langley in Virginia.
- Pyrometer data, emission spectra, and high-speed video reveal that the coating survives on the surface for several seconds before decomposing.
- A second round of HyMETS experiments will focus on testing PICA-NuSil in the CO_2 environment.

PICA + NuSil



+

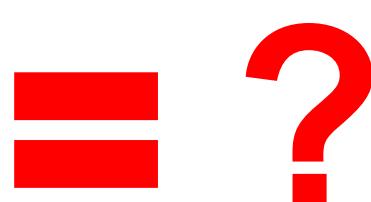
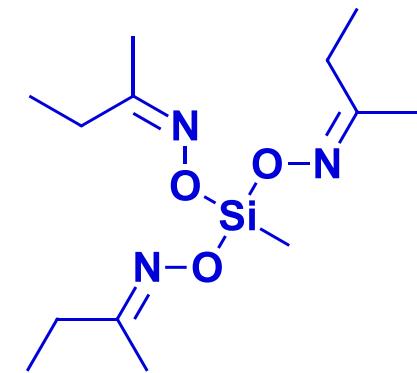
Siloxane Copolymer Backbone



$n \approx 262 \pm 6$ monomer units

+

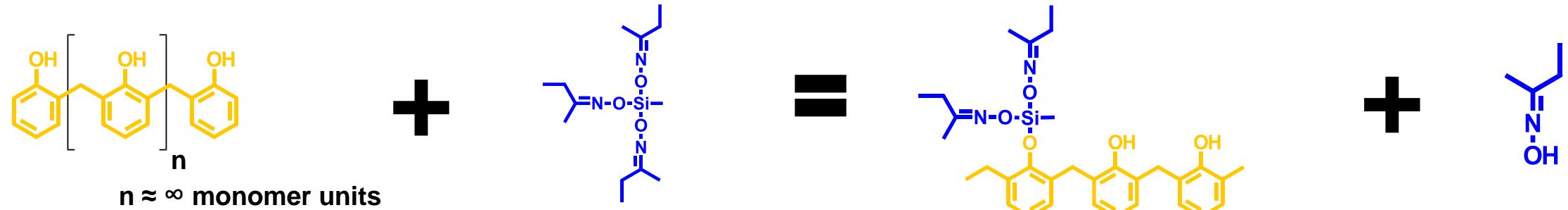
Oxime Crosslinking Agent



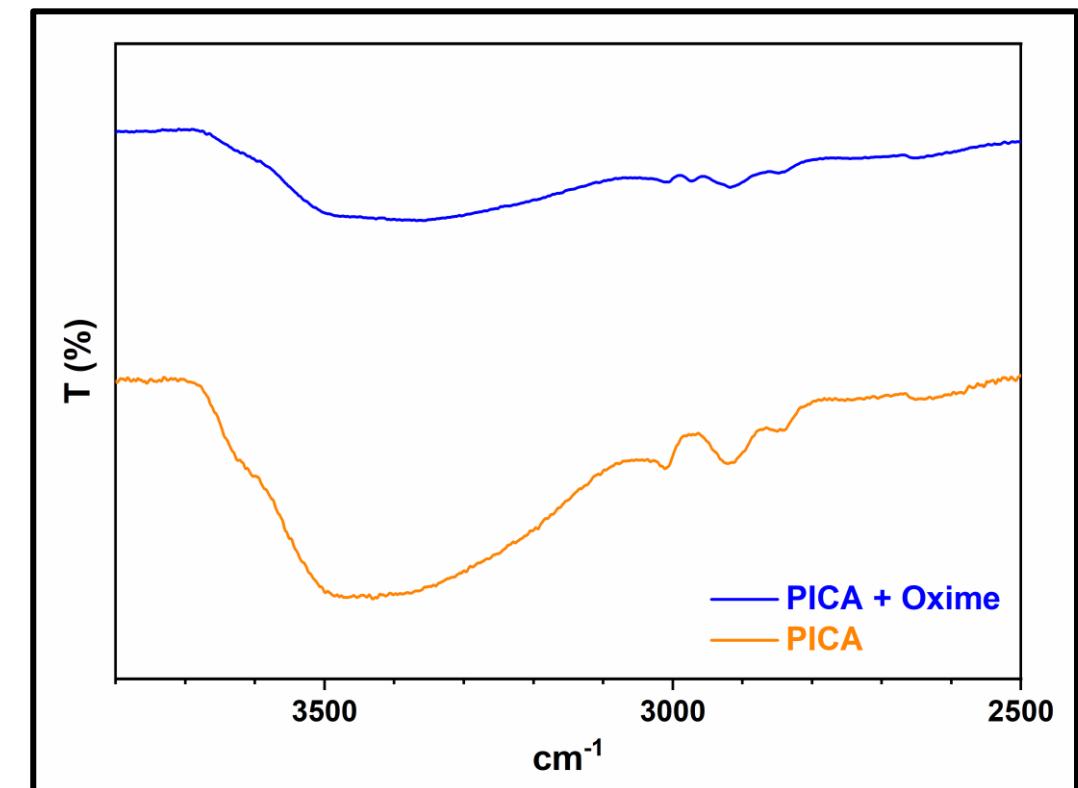
Do components of NuSil react with PICA?

Possible Reactions Under Ambient Conditions

Crosslinking compounds reacts with hydroxyl functional units of phenolic resin.



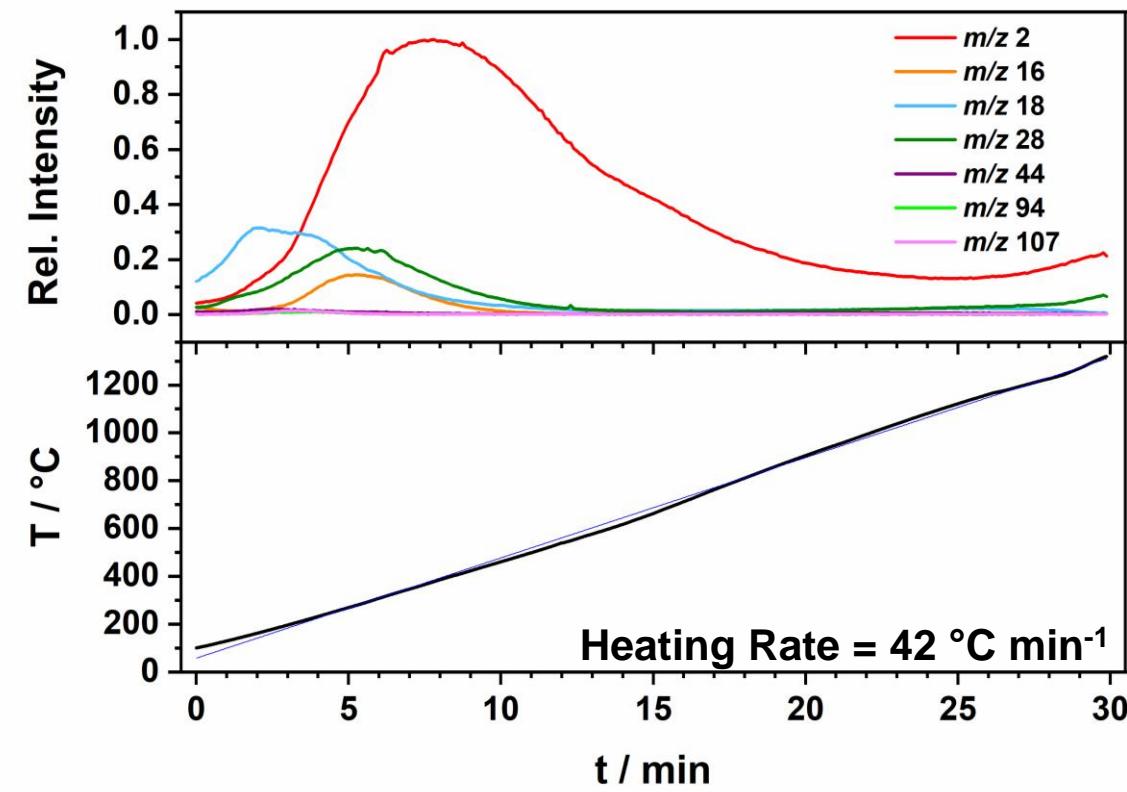
- 5 wt. % oxime mixed with naphtha.
- 2 mm. dia. rod of PICA soaked in solution overnight.
- PICA + oxime cured in open air for 1 week.
- Attenuated Total Reflectance (ATR) spectra reveal a decreased intensity of OH stretch (3000 cm^{-1} – 3550 cm^{-1}).



PICA

- Dominant pyrolysis products:
 - H₂, CH₄, H₂O, CO.
 - Signal from polymer backbone fragments (e.g., phenol, cresol).
 - m/z 18 – Water evolves as a product of ether bond formation between hydroxyl functional groups of the phenolic polymer.
 - m/z 16, 28 – Peak evolution of methane and carbon monoxide at t ≈ 5.5 minutes.
 - m/z 2 – Peak evolution of Hydrogen at 7.7 min.
 - m/z 2, 28 – Hydrogen and Carbon Monoxide rise again after T > 1,100 °C.

Thermal Decomposition of PICA



- Char yield typically 80 wt. %.

Pyrolysis Gas Testing

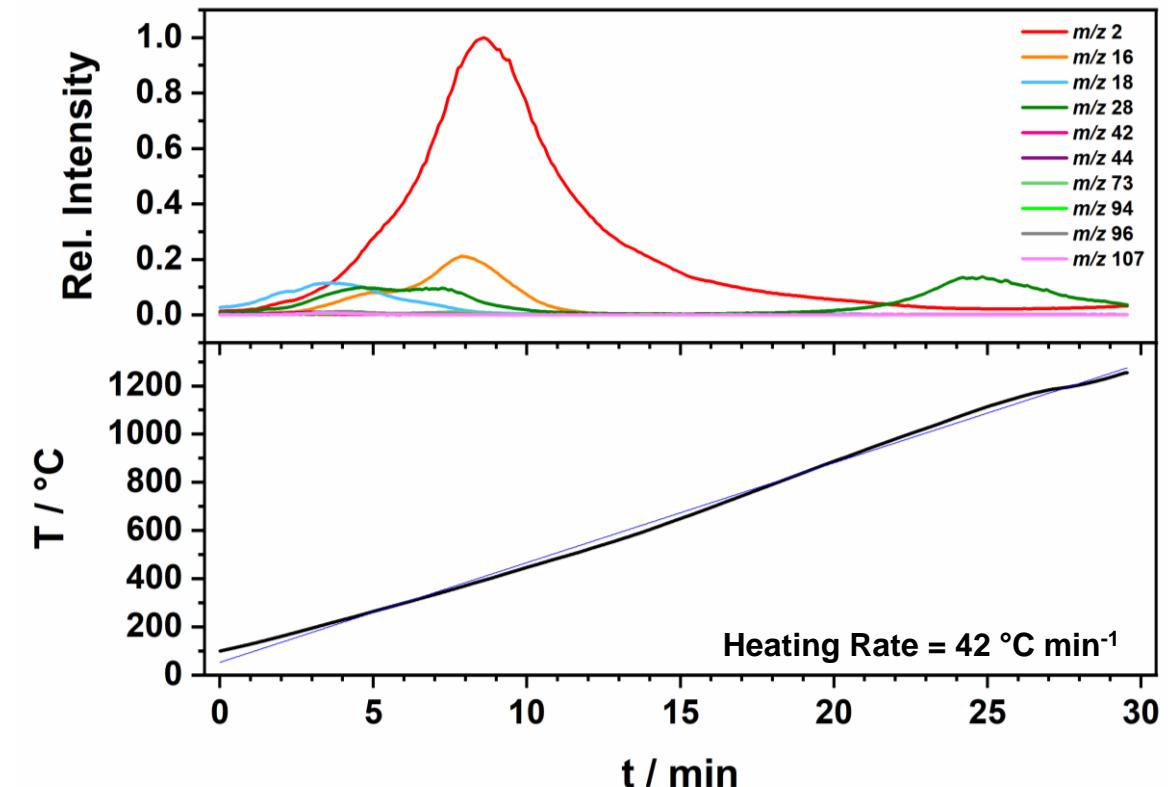
PICA + 45 wt. % NuSil

- Mixed 45 wt. % of NuSil with naphtha.
- 2 mm dia. rod of PICA soaked in NuSil solution overnight.
- PICA + NuSil solution cured in open air for 1 week.

Dominant pyrolysis products

- H_2 , CH_4 , H_2O , CO.
- m/z 18 – Low temperature evolution of water is bimodal. Evolution of water may be reduced in the presence of NuSil.
- m/z 2, 16 – Evolution of hydrogen and methane are bimodal. Peak methane production is shifted to higher temperature.
- m/z 28 – Evolution of carbon monoxide at low and high temperature.

Thermal Decomposition of PICA-N



- NuSil reacts with PICA at high temperature.

End